

SUBSIDY PLAN DEAD

So Think Leaders on Both Sides of Senate.

START SUCCESSFUL FILIBUSTER

Democrats Adopt Policy of Delay Which Subsidy Advocates Cannot Overcome—Last Effort to Save Measure to Be Made To-day—The Democrats Ready for Siege.

The ship-subsidy bill, mutilated and bearing hardly a resemblance to its former self, was taken up by the Senate yesterday immediately after it was reported from the House. It went on the rocks from the moment the attempt was made, to put it on its way to final passage.

A filibuster by the Democrats was instituted at once, and so successful was this that the consideration of the bill was postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock, when a last desperate attempt to save it will be made, probably without success.

The advocate of the subsidy bill in the Senate has little, if any, hope that it will become a law. By many of them it is regarded as already dead, and to-day's debate, it is claimed, will be merely in the nature of a "wake." Under the freedom of action and speech permitted in the Senate, the Democrats, solid in their opposition to the bill, apparently will have things their own way, and they are elated over the prospect of victory. When a recess was taken by the Senate at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the friends of the measure were perfectly willing to have it give way for other legislation.

At the conclusion of the reading of the bill Senator Gallinger, chairman of the commission which framed the original subsidy measure, made a formal motion to concur in the House amendments, thus avoiding the pitfalls of a reference to the committee. This motion was the signal for one of the most interesting and instructive exemplifications of dilatory tactics that has ever been witnessed in the upper branch of Congress.

Mr. Spooner, evidently in good faith, had moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed until 4 o'clock in the afternoon to permit it to be reprinted. His motion was made a subject of a ceaseless round of dilatory procedure moved for more than an hour. Mr. Carmack moved to amend by making the hour 9 o'clock, and asked for a roll call on the vote.

Filibuster Successful. When his amendment was voted down, Mr. Rayner was ready with an amendment fixing another hour at night. The plan of the opposition was so plain that the seasoned parliamentarian, Mr. Frye, president pro tem. of the Senate, suggested to the minority Senators across the party aisle:

"Why don't you consider minutes instead of hours in your amendments? You could filibuster more successfully."

"We are doing very well as it is," smilingly retorted Mr. Culberson, one of the parliamentary insurrectionists.

Something much like a parliamentary blockade occurred when Mr. Spooner's motion was made the subject of a proposed amendment, and pending that a motion was made for a recess, an amendment offered to that motion, and a roll call demanded.

Seeing the hopelessness of the parliamentary situation, Mr. Spooner asked to withdraw his motion, which swept away the amendments. Mr. Spooner came promptly to the rescue with another motion to take a recess, and asked for a roll call on his motion.

It was agreed then that the bill should be laid aside until 5 o'clock. The Senate improved the interim by disposing of the general deficiency appropriation bill, but when 5 o'clock came Mr. McLaughlin had the floor. Mr. McLaughlin, in charge of the subsidy bill, asked unanimous consent that the subsidy bill go over until 11 o'clock to-day, and it was so ordered.

The opponents of the bill discussed the advisability of holding a conference last night to decide on a plan for to-day's battle, but an informal discussion among themselves in the cloakroom convinced them that the opposition to the measure was sufficiently compact to maintain a successful filibuster to defeat the measure, and they had no formal conference.

Bill Probably Dead. It was the general opinion among leaders on both sides of the chamber when the Senate took a recess at 6 o'clock last night that the bill had no chance of passing. Senators Culberson, Dubois, Carmack, and Rayner, who are leading the opposition to the bill, expressed confidence in their ability to prevent its passage in the twenty-five hours that will remain of the legislative life of the Fifty-ninth Congress, assuming that the Senate will remain continuously in session from 11 o'clock to-day until noon tomorrow, when it expires by law.

There are a lot of important bills and conference reports to be disposed of. These cannot be delayed without the possibility of entailing an extra session. Such Republican leaders as Messrs. Spooner, Frye, and Hale expressed the opinion last night that the outlook for the bill was dubious.

The roll calls yesterday disclosed that the opposition to disposing of the bill came principally from the Democrats. They were compact and wary, and twenty-three in number, showing exactly that strength on repeated roll calls. That probably does not indicate the real opposition to the bill, for many Republicans who voted against it were unwilling to admit they will vote for the bill on its passage.

Mr. Spooner expressed himself as opposed to filibustering, but said he was not prepared to say how he would vote on the passage of the measure. He voted against the subsidy bill when it passed the Senate.

His colleague, Mr. La Follette, who was detained in his room by illness, sent word to the Senate that he desired to be paired on all votes in opposition to the bill. The announcement was made by Mr. Tillman.

Democrats Ready for Siege. The Democratic Senators are arraying themselves for a series of speeches that will delay or defeat the consideration of the bill. Mr. Carmack, who led the filibustering yesterday, brought a suspicious-looking package of manuscript into the Senate and placed it on his desk just before the recess last evening. Nothing so formidable has been seen in the Senate since the late Senator Quay produced his remarkable tariff speech that used to be brought out occasionally, and the mere threat of which served to make terms favorable to the Senator from the Keystone State on more than one occasion.

Mr. Carmack and other Southern Senators are prepared, if necessary, to talk the bill to death, and it was admitted last night that they have the power and opportunity to do so if they will.

Later yesterday afternoon Mr. Blackburn, chairman of the Democratic minority caucus, served notice on the Republicans that they might as well withdraw the bill, as he and other Democratic Senators were prepared to debate it up to the hour Congress expires.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

The principal matter before the Senate yesterday was the ship-subsidy bill, which was not discussed, but was voted on in a filibustering without result, being laid aside until 5 o'clock, and later until 11 o'clock today. The general deficiency bill was passed. Senator Smoot was voted \$15,000 for expenses in defending his right to his seat. The evening session was devoted to eulogies. When the Senate meets this morning it will continue its Saturday session.

The House spent the day on conference reports. At the night session the bill allowing the street railways of Washington to lay tracks to the Union Station was passed with an amendment for three-cent fares on all lines in Washington. The Aldrich financial bill passed shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, and at 1:30 the House took a recess until 11 o'clock this forenoon.

PETTUS PASSES A BILL.

It Repeals Law Debarbing Certain Claims on Account of Treason.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill, repealing section 3486 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no claims held by any Southern citizen against the government prior to April 13, 1861, shall be paid to any person who had been guilty of treason.

Senator Pettus, the oldest member in a speech advocating the passage of the bill, apologetically observed that the Senate may be afflicted with him eighty years more, and he did not desire to trespass too much on its good nature by delivering a long speech.

HOUSE ACCEPTS INCREASES

Senate Additions to Appropriations Concurred In.

Chairman Tawney Pleads for Moderation, but Is Not Sustained—Forest Reserve Plan Wins.

Almost every proposition specifically brought to the attention of the House in the consideration of conference reports yesterday wherein the Senate increased the amounts of appropriations as made by the House, were accepted by that body.

This was done despite appeals by Chairman Tawney of the Committee on Appropriations, to keep the total of appropriations down. Mr. Tawney warned the House that the action taken would inevitably lead to untold drafts upon the Treasury and to arguments that the policy of the dominant party, with reference to appropriations, tended to paternalism and centralization of government.

"During this session of Congress," he said, "the Senate has increased the appropriations carried in the bills as they passed the House to the enormous extent of \$5,000,000."

In the conference report on the sundry civil bill, the House agreed to the Senate amendments increasing the appropriation for tests by the Geological Survey of coals, to determine their fuel value, to \$250,000, and broadening the field of investigation so as to make it include all coal deposits, public and private. The House refused, however, to accept the appropriation of \$25,000 made by the Senate to continue the examination of black sands.

The House also voted, 45 to 47, to insist that the proposed investigation into conditions of woman and child labor should be made by the Census Office instead of the Bureau of Labor, as desired by the President. Further conference was asked on other amendments still in controversy.

Because the conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill had exceeded their authority by amending a provision in the bill relating to the employment by the Forest Service of persons in the District of Columbia, the report submitted by Mr. Wadsworth was invalidated on a point of order made by Mr. Fitzgerald. Before sending it to conference again, the House concurred in the Senate amendment authorizing a survey of the proposed Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves preparatory to purchasing the areas necessary to preserve the water supply. There was a sharp debate in the House, but the measure was passed.

The House also concurred in the Nelson amendment, increasing by \$25,000 a year the appropriation in aid of State agricultural colleges. There are fifty of these institutions, and Mr. Gardner, of Michigan, asserted that in twenty years the total cost of the endowment would be equivalent to an endowment of \$400,000.

Mr. Wadsworth vehemently opposed this action, prophesying that it certainly would be followed by appropriations for normal schools, mechanical schools, and high schools, bills for which and other like projects are now pending before the Committee on Agriculture. It meant, also, in the end, Federal supervision and control of all public education.

The vote on concurring was 129 yeas, 57 nays. A further conference was asked on other amendments, and at 6:30 the House laid aside the bill to insist that the proposed investigation into conditions of woman and child labor should be made by the Census Office instead of the Bureau of Labor, as desired by the President. Further conference was asked on other amendments still in controversy.

INQUIRES ABOUT CONTRACT.

Tillman Seeks Information Concerning Deal with Oliver.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, brought the Oliver Panama Canal matter to the attention of the Senate yesterday. He proposed a resolution "requesting the President to send to the Senate, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interests, all papers and information in his possession in regard to the letting of the contract for the construction of the Panama Canal, completed for by W. J. Oliver and others, and to state the present status."

Mr. Tillman said that the Panama Canal was a great undertaking, and that the country was anxious that it be accomplished without scandal. He asserted that there had been some queer happenings in connection with the work. "The element of house-pocus entered into the affair as soon as it was announced that Mr. Oliver's bid was the lowest," said Mr. Tillman.

He charged that much of the \$40,000,000 paid for the French company's franchises was expended in bribery. "Bribery somewhere, somehow—but who got it nobody knows, nor are they ever likely to know," he declared.

Mr. Hopkins objected to present consideration of the resolution, and it went over under the rules. Mr. Carmack explained that he had prepared a resolution similar to that of Mr. Tillman, but would yield to the latter. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Oliver "had received shabby treatment from the administration; after the expense and trouble to which he had gone in the matter."

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PASS CURRENCY BILL

House Members Concur in Senate Amendments.

VOTE TAKEN AFTER MIDNIGHT

Democrats Made an Unsuccessful Attempt to Prevent Action by Filibustering—Final Division Is 160 to 72—Measure Now Goes to President Roosevelt for Approval.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the currency bill, originally passed by the House as a measure to provide new denominations for coins. The final vote was 160 to 72. The result followed an unsuccessful attempt at filibustering on the part of the Democrats, and the tightening of all the screws at the command of the house organization.

The action of the House has the effect of sending the measure to the President for his signature. It is intended to provide a greater degree of elasticity in the currency, the elasticity provisions having been added in the form of Senate amendments, and the bill then taking the name of Senator Aldrich. It provides for more bills of small denomination, for the retirement of \$5,000,000 monthly instead of \$2,000,000, as at present, and permits the deposit of customs receipts in public depositories.

The bill was called up shortly before 11 o'clock last night. Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, in charge of it, moved the previous question, and on a rising vote the motion was carried—175 to 100. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the roll call resulted in 163 yeas to 82 nays.

Mr. James, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise for bids of interest before depositing money in national banks. Speaker Cannon declared the motion to be out of order. Filibustering was begun immediately. An appeal from the decision was taken and a roll call demanded.

The appeal was laid on the table, 129 to 88, and the House proceeded to discuss the measure. Mr. Fowler explained the amendments of the Senate.

At the close of the debate the roll was called on the motion to concur in the Senate amendments. The motion prevailed, thus passing the bill.

The House then took up bills under the common consent rule. At 1:30 a. m. the House took a recess to 11 o'clock this forenoon.

MANY SEE THE PRESIDENT

Callers at White House Anxious About Appointments.

Representative Fred Landis Urged for a Federal Berth—Senator Hansbrough Congratulated.

Speaker Cannon, Representative Watson, and Senator Hemenway yesterday called upon the President to urge the nomination of Representative Cromer, of Indiana, as postmaster at Muncie. Owing to factional differences, Cromer was defeated at the last election, though his district is normally Republican by about 600.

The President yesterday indicated to Senator Smoot that he intended making a modification of the order withdrawing supposed coal lands from entry, concerning which a resolution recently passed the Utah legislature. The order has met with decided opposition in the West.

The Panama Canal was the subject of a conference between the President and Senator Elkins, the Senator congratulating him upon his action in turning over the construction of the canal to the engineers of the United States Army.

Senator Hansbrough was congratulated by the President upon his success in getting through the Senate the House bill amending the denatured alcohol laws so as to permit the small farmer to make this alcohol.

Edmund H. Dryer, of Talladega, Ala., one of the Democratic candidates for Federal judge of that State, was presented to the President by Representative de P. Acuna as a member of the executive council, vice Andrew Cross, retired.

Three Omaha Indians—Wajapa, Has-cabbi, and Tahotomba—were presented to the President by Representative Burkett, of Nebraska. The Indians are endeavoring to secure the difference in value of the claim which they now occupy and the one from which they were recently removed.

A cablegram presented to Gen. Jackson by Tammany Hall upon the occasion of his famous visit to that organization was yesterday added to the White House collection of Presidential mementoes by Miss Wilcox, of this city. A set of china and glassware owned by President Polk was also presented by Mrs. George W. Fall, of Nashville, Tenn., a niece of Mrs. James K. Polk.

MAY ATTEND MASONIC FAIR.

President Is Invited to Be Present on Opening Night.

The board of control of the Masonic fair is elated at the prospect that President Roosevelt may attend the opening night of the fair and the certainty that he will light the lights and start the display in motion from the White House.

B. F. Smith, chairman of the board of control, accompanied by Frank H. Thomas and Harry Standford, waited on the President Friday and extended the invitation in the name of the Masons of the District. The Chief Executive was very gracious to the committee, and said that he would take the matter under consideration, and unless his arrangements prevent would attend the fair.

Always the Same.

Tharp's Pure Berkeley Rye

812 F St. N. W. Phone Main 1141.

Special Private Delivery.

SMOOT ITEM STAYS IN.

Senate Passes Deficiency Bill Which Gives Him \$15,000.

The general deficiency bill was passed by the Senate late yesterday afternoon. The financial end of the unsuccessful efforts to amend or question of adopting a provision allowing Senator Smoot \$15,000 as post reimbursement for the expenses he had incurred in defending his title.

Mr. McLaughlin offered an amendment making a payment of the same amount to the protestants. Messrs. Hale and Spooner explained that the government had already paid more than \$25,000 in witness fees and otherwise for the benefit of those who conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Smoot's colleague, said the latter's counsel fees were \$28,000. Mr. Bacon thought both parties to the controversy should be paid. Mr. Dubois said that women's organizations and the military association had paid counsel for the protestants \$7,500 for their legal services.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Hale, the amendment was laid on the table, whereupon Mr. McLaughlin offered another amendment to carry the protestants \$7,500. Mr. Clay said this would be an invitation for other assaults upon Senators.

Mr. Burrows put the government's expense, in witness fees and traveling expenses, for the protestants, at \$25,000. Mr. McLaughlin's second amendment was also tabled, and the provision to reimburse Smoot remained in the bill, which was then passed.

CHANGE BRINGS HIGHER PAY

Employees of Mail-bag Shop to Benefit by Dismissals.

Higher and Fixed Wages Are Ordered by Postmaster General for Those Retained.

Much good is expected from the reorganization of the mail bag repair shop, as ordered by Postmaster General Cotelroy, in the matter of increased earning capacity of the remaining members of this branch of the Post-office Department.

Many of those employed in this work have been paid at piece rates, and the plan has been to try to equalize the wages of all those engaged in the work. A certain class of piece work, this holding back rapid workers in order to prevent them from outstripping those who were slower. By this plan the earning power of the employees has been gradually reduced in the last ten years. Now, 141 employees, comprising nearly the entire force retained in the shop, have been promoted by the new order, and will henceforth receive fixed and substantially increased salaries.

The fifty-two carriers and leather workers heretofore have earned a maximum of \$2 per day. This sum is increased by the Postmaster General's order to \$2.50 per day, freight compensation. That is to say, piecework does not enter into the proposition. The twenty-five women employed as machine workers have been earning on an average about \$2 per day. They will now receive \$2.25 per day. The sixteen women engaged in the mail bag repair shop have been receiving about \$1.75 per day. They will also get \$2.

Very trying manual labor is required of the forty-eight male employees classed as laborers in the mail bag shop. For this work they have been receiving \$5 and \$5.50 per month. The Postmaster General's order promotes them to \$6 per month.

The force employed in the mail bag repair shop has been too large, and oftentimes the employees have been furloughed. The present plan contemplates the reduction of the force to a number that will be able to earn a good day's pay. It has been a common thing for employees to report for work in the morning, work perhaps an hour or two, and then be excused for the remainder of the day, being paid, however, only for the short time they worked.

It is understood that the work of the mail bag repair shop is very heavy and undesirable, so much so that it is utterly impossible for infirm persons to do the work with credit to themselves or to the service.

BRINGS ROYAL GREETINGS.

George von L. Meyer Delivers Messages to President.

George von L. Meyer, who will on Monday take the oath of office as Postmaster General, visited the President and the Post-office Department yesterday. He arrived in Washington late Friday night.

He was the bearer of messages from three European rulers to the President. King Edward, Emperor William, and Czar Nicholas each sent some words by Mr. Meyer, which he delivered in an hour's interview at the White House.

Representative Cotelroy, chairman of the Committee on Postal Affairs, was closeted with the new Secretary and the President for some time, and various phases of the postal service were discussed. Mr. Meyer is staying at the Hamilton Hotel pending the arrival of his family. He has taken a house at 170 New Hampshire avenue, where he will live during his term in office.

When seen last night, Mr. Meyer declared that he had improved materially during the past year, and that he saw no reason why the country should not soon become as stable as formerly. He said that the post he had just vacated was a very pleasing one to him, but that he was happy to be called to President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

At the Post-office Department the new Secretary spent most of his time being introduced to his various aids and assistants. He set for while in his postmaster's chair and seemed ready to take up the work immediately.

BROWNSVILLE INQUIRY COSTLY

Senate Provides \$60,000 to Cover Expenses—Increase for Loeb.

Two amendments of interest were added to the general deficiency bill before it was passed by the Senate yesterday. One of these was for the appropriation of \$60,000 to pay the cost of the Brownsville investigation, already commenced by the Senate Military Affairs Committee as a result of the long fight waged by Senator Foraker.

Another amendment provides an increase of \$1,500 per year in the salary of William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the President. Loeb's present salary is \$5,000.

Eulogies in Senate.

Last night's session of the Senate was for the purpose of listening to eulogies of Representatives Rixey, of Virginia; Adams, of Wisconsin; Plack, of New York, and Ketcham, of New York. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Daniel, Hopkins, Hemenway, Carmack, Spooner, Depew, and Curtis. The Senate then took a recess until 11 o'clock this morning.

Cheaper Fares in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., March 2.—The North Carolina legislature to-day passed a bill fixing the railroad passenger rates at 24 cents a mile for all distances of over six miles. The bill was bitterly contested.

MT. WEATHER WORK

Report of Littlefield Committee to the House.

DECLARES IT UNAUTHORIZED

Comptroller Tracewell Considers Burleson's Statement Favorable to Weather Chief—Forestry and Statistical Bureaus Commended—Estimated Value of Work of Branches.

Representative Littlefield, chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Agriculture, presented to the House yesterday a report on the investigation that has been in progress during the present session in regard to the conduct of various public business in the department. Accompanying the report is a volume of 1,180 pages giving the testimony by various Bureau and division chiefs in the department.

One of the points found by the investigation was the expenditure of \$151,693 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings, their furnishing and equipment for scientific purposes, and various outgoes in improvements, for the research station at Mount Weather, on the Blue Ridge, near Blount, Va. The report states that this was wholly unauthorized. When the project is completed it will have cost \$250,000 and involves an appropriation of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year for maintenance. Every dollar expended, however, the committee says, is properly accounted for.

The history of the manner in which the money referred to was used is given at length in successive appropriation bills. Congress began, in 1900, to appropriate \$60,000 for station buildings at Atlantic City, Hatteras, Tatoosh Inlet, and other points. These buildings were built at a cost of about \$100 each, including equipment. The following year the clause appeared in the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, without the names of the stations that were to be supplied with buildings. The matter of selection was left to Prof. Moore, head of the weather bureau, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, Prof. Moore, in 1903, began the research station at Mount Weather, taking the funds from the appropriation for station buildings. A tract of land, consisting of ninety acres, and lying five miles south of Blount, on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was bought of Mr. Herbert F. L. Allen, of this city. Eight or nine buildings, some of considerable value, have been erected, and a vast amount of improvement in the way of roads and landscape work has been done.

Specific Points Not Named. The report states that Prof. Moore was in error, but it appears that in a hearing following the appropriation for the buildings at Atlantic City and other places, Mr. Moore asked the Committee on Agriculture of the House not to insert names of points where the bureau desired to put up buildings, as he and the Secretary were being flooded with requests that appropriations be asked for buildings at certain places, and it would be better to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the chief of the bureau.

Secretary Wilson, when his attention was called to the matter, said that while no appropriation was distinctly made for Mount Weather, he understood that the House committee knew all about it, and it was all right. This was also the answer of Prof. Moore. Mr. Littlefield called members of the Committee on Agriculture, and some of them declared they had never heard of Mount Weather in the department.

Mr. Burleson, of Texas, however, made the following statement, with reference to a hearing of the Agriculture Committee, at which Prof. Moore appeared: "I must say that the impression was left on my mind that part of the money to equip and complete Mount Weather was going to come out of the fund, or item, carrying in the bill the money for buildings at various points."

Mr. Littlefield called S. R. Jacobs, chief of the miscellaneous division, in the Fifth auditor's office. He said that the accounts for Mount Weather had been passed without question until about a year ago, and that it had been supposed that the auditor, then Col. Timme, had talked them over with the Comptroller, Judge Tracewell. Mr. Littlefield wrote to the comptroller, who replied that there had never been any conversation between Col. Timme and himself, nor any one else, about the Mount Weather accounts.

Comptroller's Opinion. Comptroller Tracewell, in an opinion asked by Mr. Littlefield, states that the expenditures at Mount Weather are, from beginning to end, without warrant of law. "I have the honor to say," writes Comptroller Tracewell, "that under existing law there has been no authority for the construction or development of the station at Mount Weather as constructed or proposed to be developed."

The report says that every dollar disbursed on the Mount Weather establishment has been properly accounted for. A majority of the committee disagrees with Chairman Littlefield's conclusions about Prof. Moore, and will file a report exonerating him in the matter of the Mount Weather station.

The committee investigation also, among other things, the expenditure of \$38,000 under the Fessenden contract for discovery work in wireless telegraphy. Again the comptroller was asked for an opinion, which, in brief, is as follows: "On January 9, 1901, I rendered a decision which had its foundation in the revision of the accounts of Frank L. Evans, disbursing clerk of the Department of Agriculture, wherein I held that the appropriation for 'general expenses, Weather Bureau,' for 1900 could not be used to pay the expenses incurred in experimental work in wireless telegraphy. It was his duty to apply the decisions of the comptroller to the settlement of such accounts."

The contract referred to with Reginald A. Fessenden was, in my judgment, not authorized by law. As a result of its history into the working of the Forestry Service, the committee says in conclusion: "A careful and intelligent investigation of the work performed by the personnel of this service, as compared with that performed in certain bureaus of other departments under the statutory roll, shows that the Forest Service has been getting for \$500 a better service than these other bureaus have been getting for \$1,000; getting more done and better work."

Mr. Olmsted Commended. Referring to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the report says: "Mr. Olmsted is undoubtedly a man of fine executive ability, and, in our judgment, improved the business conditions and discipline in the office when he took charge. We think, from Mr. Olmsted's statement of the work of this bureau, that a very decided improvement has been made in the character of the work, the efficiency of the force, and the value of the results to the public, especially in connection with cotton statistics."

The report goes into the subject of purchases, cost of service, grades of clerks, salaries, methods of dispatching business, and similar matters, which were gone over by the Keap Commission. It is urged that something be done to avoid duplication of work and secure the consolidation of laboratories.

Estimated Annual Values. In conclusion the report presents as deduced from the testimony of various officials the "estimated annual value to the general public of the Department of Agriculture." The whole department is annually worth \$251,550,000 to the country, the Forestry Service topping the list with \$75,500,000. The Bureau of Animal Industry comes next with \$50,380,000.

Some of the items in the list of estimated annual values are interesting. The tangerine orange is worth \$150,000; improved tobacco, \$400,000; cold wave and storm warnings, each, \$10,000,000; flood and weather changes, each, \$5,000,000; meat inspection, \$5,000,000; cattle plague, \$3,000,000; eradication of Malta fever in goats (imported solely by the department) and preventing its communication to man, \$500,000; environment of sweet corn, \$200,000; Dr. Wiley's food syndromes, \$50,000,000; Australian ladybird beetle, \$5,000,000; studies of loaves, \$1,500,000.

BACON'S APPOINTMENT FILED. Action Necessary Because Legislation Is Not in Session.

The credentials of Senator A. O. Bacon, to be sworn in from March 4, 1907, until the Georgia legislature meets in June next, under an appointment from the governor of Georgia, were laid before the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Bacon's appointment as Senator ad interim became necessary because his present term expires to-morrow, and the legislature will not be in session then.

NOMINATION IS OPPOSED.

Virginians Protest Against Appointment of R. W. Garnett.

The nomination of R. W. Garnett, to be postmaster at Farm